Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 8 as originally presented with the following paragraph:

-- This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/746,375, filed on December 22, 2000, now abandoned, which claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/172,105, filed on December 23, 1999, and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/250,841, filed on December 1, 2000, all of which are herein incorporated by reference. Under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e)(1), this application claims benefit of said Provisional Applications. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 1 as originally presented with the following paragraph:

-- Subsequent to filing, ZCYTO18 was annotated in the literature as IL-TIF. ~~Oreover~~ Moreover, receptors for ZCYTO18 were identified comprising zcytor16 (SEQ ID NO:32, and SEQ ID NO:33) ((commonly owned PCT International Application No. ~~[########]~~ WO 01/40467, filed on December 1, 2000)), zcytor11 (SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:19) (Commonly owned US Patent No. 5,965,704), and CRF2-4 (Genbank Accession No. Z17227). Moreover several ZCYTO18 responsive cell lines have been identified (Dumontier et al., J. Immunol. 164:1814-1819, 2000; Dumoutier, L. et al., Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. 97:10144-10149, 2000; Xie MH et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275: 31335-31339, 2000; Kotenko SV et al., JBC in press), as well as those that express the ZCYTO18 receptor subunit zcytor11. Moreover, commonly owned zcytor16 receptor was shown to bind ZCYTO18 and antagonize its activity (SEQ ID NO:3) (commonly owned PCT International Application No. ~~[########]~~ WO 01/40467, filed on December 1, 2000); the mouse IL-TIF (ZCYTO18) sequence is shown in Dumontier et al., J. Immunol. 164:1814-1819, 2000), and was independently cloned, designated, mouse ZCYTO18 herein, and is shown in SEQ ID NO:37 and corresponding ~~plypeptide~~ polypeptide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:38. Moreover, commonly owned zcytor11 (US Patent No. 5,965,704) and CRF2-4 receptor also bind ZCYTO18 (See, WIPO publication WO 00/24758; Dumontier et al., J. Immunol. 164:1814-1819, 2000; Spencer, SD et al., J. Exp. Med. 187:571-578, 1998; Gibbs, VC and Pennica Gene 186:97-101, 1997 (CRF2-4 cDNA); Xie, MH et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275: 31335-31339, 2000; and Kotenko, SV et al., J. Biol. Chem. manuscript in press M007837200). Moreover, IL-10β receptor may be involved as a receptor for ZCYTO18, and it is believed to be synonymous with CRF2-4 (Dumoutier, L. et al., Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. 97:10144-10149,

2000; Liu Y et al, J Immunol. 152; 1821-1829, 1994 (IL-10R cDNA). These receptors are discussed herein in relation to the uses of ZCTYTO18.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 78, line 23 as originally presented with the following paragraph:

-- A diagnostic could assist physicians in determining the type of disease and appropriate associated therapy, or assistance in genetic counseling. As such, the inventive anti-ZCYTO18 antibodies, polynucleotides, and polypeptides can be used for the detection of ZCYTO18 polypeptide, mRNA or anti-ZCYTO18 antibodies, thus serving as markers and be directly used for detecting or genetic diseases or cancers, as described herein, using methods known in the art and described herein. Further, ZCYTO18 polynucleotide probes can be used to detect abnormalities or genotypes associated with chromosome 12q15 deletions and translocations associated with human diseases, such as multiple lipomatosis and malignant mixoid liposarcoma (above), or other translocations involved with malignant progression of tumors or other 12q15 mutations, which are expected to be involved in chromosome rearrangements in malignancy; or in other cancers. Similarly, ZCYTO18 polynucleotide probes can be used to detect abnormalities or genotypes associated with chromosome 12q15 trisomy and chromosome loss associated with human diseases or spontaneous abortion. Moreover, amongst other genetic loci, those for Scapuloperoneal spinal muscular atrophy (12q13.3-q15), mucopolysaccaridosis (12q14), pseudo-vitamin D deficiency Rickets as a result of mutation in Cytochrome CYP27B1 (12q14) and others, all manifest themselves in human disease states as well as map to this region of the human genome. ~~See the Online Mendellian Inheritance of Man (OMIM) gene map, and references therein, for this region of chromosome 3 on a publicly available WWW server (http://www3.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/htbin-post/Omim/getmap?chromosome=12q15).~~ All of these serve as possible candidate genes for an inheritable disease which show linkage to the same chromosomal region as the ZCYTO18 gene. Thus, ZCYTO18 polynucleotide probes can be used to detect abnormalities or genotypes associated with these defects. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 93, line 3 as originally presented with the following paragraph:

-- Zyto18 was mapped to chromosome 12 using the commercially available version of the "Stanford G3 Radiation Hybrid Mapping Panel" (Research Genetics, Inc., Huntsville, AL). The "Stanford G3 RH Panel" contains DNA from each of 83 radiation hybrid clones of the whole human genome, plus two control DNAs (the RM

donor and the A3 recipient). ~~A publicly available WWW server (http://shgc-www.stanford.edu) allows chromosomal localization of markers and genes.~~ --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 117, line 19 as originally presented with the following paragraph:

-- Specific human tissues were isolated and screened for zcytor16 expression by *in situ* hybridization. Various human tissues prepared, sectioned and subjected to *in situ* hybridization included cartilage, colon, appendix, intestine, fetal liver, lung, lymph node, lymphoma, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, skin, spleen, and thymus. The tissues were fixed in 10% buffered formalin and blocked in paraffin using standard techniques. Tissues were sectioned at 4 to 8 microns. Tissues were prepared using a standard protocol ("Development of non-isotopic *in situ* hybridization" at The Laboratory of Experimental Pathology (LEP), NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, NC~~; web address – http://dir.niehs.nih.gov/dirlep/ish.html~~). Briefly, tissue sections were deparaffinized with HistoClear (National Diagnostics, Atlanta, GA) and then dehydrated with ethanol. Next they were digested with Proteinase K (50 µg/ml) (Boehringer Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN) at 37°C for 2 to 7 minutes. This step was followed by acetylation and re-hydration of the tissues. --